

Pollock, and General Clark can be credited as being the three men responsible for the success of the campaign in the northwest; and

WHEREAS, After Spain declared war on England in 1779, General de Galvez himself led Spanish troops against the British, determined to drive them out of Louisiana and the entire area of the Gulf of Mexico; and

WHEREAS, This brave leader forced the British to surrender at Manchac, Louisiana, and also at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and he captured Fort Panmure at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1779; and

WHEREAS, In March, 1780, his troops took Fort Charlotte at Mobile, Alabama, and in May, 1781, he conquered Fort George at Pensacola, Florida, claiming that territory for the King of Spain and undermining British attempts to encircle the American troops in the South; and

WHEREAS, During his governorship in Louisiana, from 1777 until 1783, General de Galvez ordered a survey of the Texas coast, and Galveston Bay was named in his honor; and

WHEREAS, General Bernardo de Galvez was a hero and a friend to the American people and is deserving of recognition, and it is appropriate that the Texas Legislature pay tribute to his role in American history; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 68th Legislature, 2nd Called Session, acknowledge the importance of Spain's role in winning American independence and recognize General Bernardo de Galvez for his many accomplishments and his significant contributions toward the American victory in the War of Independence; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Texas Legislature hereby urge historians to place greater emphasis on the prominent part in American history played by Spain and by General Bernardo de Galvez, and that the State Board of Education and the Texas Education Agency request such recognition in the state-adopted American history textbooks.

Adopted by the House on June 29, 1984, by a non-record vote; adopted by the Senate on June 30, 1984.

Approved: July 3, 1984

Filed: July 5, 1984

H.C.R No. 31

WHEREAS, Sandra M. Fitzpatrick alleges that:

(1) she was employed as a Hearings Examiner III for the Texas Department of Water Resources from April 1, 1978, through September 12, 1983;

(2) the department terminated her employment, alleging wilful abandonment of assigned duties and insubordination;

(3) her supervisor did not advise her that her actions might place her job in jeopardy nor did he warn her of his intention to recommend that she be discharged;

(4) her initial claim for the payment of 26 weeks of unemployment compensation was approved, but she was disqualified from the receipt of benefits because it was determined that she was discharged for misconduct; and

(5) she is innocent of the charges brought by the department and wishes to have her claim litigated and adjudicated by the courts of this state; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That Sandra M. Fitzpatrick is granted permission to sue the State of Texas and the Texas Department of Water Resources for any relief to which she may be entitled as a result of this claim; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event suit is filed, service of citation and other required process be made on the attorney general of the State of Texas and on the executive director of the Texas Department of Water Resources and that the suit be tried as other civil suits; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That nothing in this resolution may be construed as an admission by the State of Texas, or by any of its employees, agents, departments, agencies, or political subdivisions, of liability or of the truth of any allegation asserted by the claimant, but the alleged cause of action must be proved under the law of this state as in other civil suits; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That nothing in this resolution may be construed as a waiver of any defense, of law or fact, available to the State of Texas or to any of its employees, agents, departments, agencies, or political subdivisions, but every defense is specifically reserved.

Adopted by the House on June 30, 1984, by a non-record vote; adopted by the Senate on July 2, 1984.

Approved: July 3, 1984

Filed: July 5, 1984

H.C.R No. 32

WHEREAS, Cardiovascular disease afflicts more Americans each year than any other disease; and

WHEREAS, Many victims of cardiovascular disease are able to return to a normal life with the help of a program of cardiac rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, Although cardiac rehabilitation has been part of the health care delivery system for many years, both the public and the medical community are generally unaware of its physical and psychological benefits; and

WHEREAS, The incidence of heart disease can be reduced through increased awareness of the disease process, its risk factors, prevention, and rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, Designating a special day each year to promote education about cardiovascular disease, its prevention, and rehabilitation will aid in reducing the occurrence of this illness; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 68th Legislature of the State of Texas, 2nd Called Session, declare February 14 to be Cardiac Rehabilitation Day in Texas; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the citizens of Texas be hereby urged to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

Adopted by the House on July 2, 1984, by a non-record vote; adopted by the Senate on July 2, 1984.

Approved: July 12, 1984

Filed: July 13, 1984

H.C.R No. 33

WHEREAS, The men and women who work in the field of law enforcement in Texas are a singular group of public servants who willingly risk their own lives daily to provide protection for all of the citizens of the state; and

WHEREAS, One such individual, Officer Billy Gene Smelley, who commendably served as a member of the Quinlan Police Department, died in the line of duty on September 18, 1983, at the age of 45, and his death deeply saddened his colleagues and many friends in Quinlan and Hunt County; and